

THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

Chronicle-Office

[NUMBER 646]

WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1809.

[13TH YEAR.]

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE Officers commanding companies in the first or lower Battalion of the New-Hanover County Militia, are requested to appear with their respective companies armed and equipped, on the 27th instant, in order for inspection and filling up the detachment of thirty-six men, being the additional quota of the corps as provided by Law. The Commissioned Officers are further required to appear at the Court-House in Wilmington, completely armed and equipped on the day immediately preceding the above, with rolls of their companies complete. The Cavalry and Artillery companies will parade with the Battalion. By order of the Colonel Commandant,
T. BLUDWORTH, 1st Major N. H. A.
May 12.

PROPOSALS

By **E. SARGANT, 39 Wall-street, and M. & W. WARR, No. 4, City-Hotel, Broadway, New-York,** for publishing

THE BRITISH ESSAYISTS,

WITH
PREPARS HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL,

BY
ALEXANDER CHALMERS, A. M.]
CONTAINING THE

TAYLOR, THE LOVERLAND READER, BY STORIE.
SPECTATOR, ESSAYS OF SHERIDAN, GOLD-
GUARDIAN, SMITH AND KNOT.
RAMBLER, THE BABELLER,
ADVENTURER, MICROCOSM,
WORLD, OLLA PODRIDA,
CONJURER, FREDERICK'S LETTERS,
IDLER, and
MAGAZINE, DIALOGUES OF THE DEAD,
LOUVER, by Lytton.
CRIBBER, and
LOOKER ON.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The work shall be immediately put to press, and published with as much expedition as elegance will admit of.
2d. It shall be printed on American superfine wove paper, with a beautiful new type, cast on purpose, by Messrs. Bury and Rowland, of Philadelphia.
3d. The volumes on an average, shall contain about three hundred pages, 12 mo. and be delivered to subscribers in neat boards, at one dollar a volume, payable on delivery.
4th. This edition will be published probably in 56 volumes, (certainly not exceeding sixty volumes) and subscriptions will be received for any of the above works, separately, at one dollar 25 cents, provided application is made before the work is put to press.
5th. The publishers pledge themselves that no subscriptions shall be received after September next, under one dollar 25 cents per volume.
6th. Any person subscribing for six copies, shall have one fourth gratis.
Subscriptions received at this Office.

Just received from Philadelphia, and for sale under the direction of Robert W. Brown.

- 4 Tons Iron flat & square bar
 - 4 Hhds. Whisky,
 - 3 do. West India Rum,
 - 3 do. Molasses,
 - 3 do. Sugar,
 - 8 Barrels Prime Beef,
 - 1 Barrel Butter,
 - 40 Kegs Crackers,
 - 13 Barrels ship and Pilot Bread,
 - 20 Barrels, and 15 half do. Flour,
 - 20 Boxes Raisins,
 - 1 Barrel Confectionary,
 - 1 Box Rock Candy,
 - 1 Barrel Almonds,
 - 3 Boxes Figs,
 - 7 Casks Porter,
 - 3 Pipes Gin,
 - 3 Pipes Wine,
 - 1 Cask Tin Ware,
 - 1 Dozen Chairs.
- May 9. 3w.

A few Boxes Gills. 10 by 12 & 8 by 10
do Kegs White Lead,
do Pieces Nankens,
do Rhesms of Wrapping Paper.
BURGWIN & ORME.
May 9. 3w.

FOR SALE,

- 70 boxes Brown Sugar,
 - 30 do. White do.
 - 6 hhd. Muscovado Sugar,
 - 20 bbls. best green Coffee,
 - 2 pipes 4th proof Gin,
 - 1 do. Lisbon Wine,
 - 40 hhd. Molasses,
 - 25 Tierces do.
 - 2 Bbls. do.
 - 12 kegs Virginia Manufactured Tobacco,
 - 16 pieces Russia Duck,
 - 8 do. Ravens do.
 - 70 boxes Soap,
 - 6 do. Chocolate,
 - 3000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
 - 4 Trunks Callicoss assorted,
 - 3000 lbs. Cod Fish,
 - 1200 M. feet 1/2 inch Boards,
 - 3000 M. Shingles,
 - 300 R. O. hhd. Staves.
- HANSON KELLY.**
April 4.

An elegant **SMALL SWORD,** with a pair of handsome Epaulets, may be purchased on very low terms by applying at this office.

CONTRACT,

WILL be put up at Public Auction to the lowest bidder before the school house in Smithville, on Thursday the fifteenth day of June, at the hour of one o'clock, a building of about 1000 square feet, to be situated in the town of Smithville, at what time and place, plans of said buildings will be produced and terms made known.

By order of the Commissioners
JOHN CONYERS, Clerk.
Smithville, 29th April, 1809.

LIVERY STABLES.

THE subscriber has established a set of Livery Stables, on the west side of Second street, for the accommodation of those gentlemen travelling through or residing in this town, who may be disposed to avail themselves of this establishment. Every kind of grain and forage, necessary for horses, shall be abundantly provided and faithfully given, and all due attention paid to them by the hostlers. The stables are quite dry; shall be kept clean, and each stall shall be furnished with litter every evening.

WM. WILKINGS.

TO RENT,

That commodious slated Brick House in Front-Street and corner of Evans Alley, is capable of containing two families with a kitchen to each, &c.
February 7. **JOHN MARTIN.**

MR. F. J. BELANGER,

Has the honor of informing the parents and guardians of young ladies and gentlemen, who are desirous to learn to speak and write the French language, that having concluded to remain some time longer in Wilmington, he will be happy to devote a part of his time to that kind of instruction. He also purposes to teach Latin Grammar. His terms may be known by applying at his house.
April 11.

THE goods lately composing the assortment of Thomas Wright will for a short time remain in his possession, to be disposed of at reduced prices, for prompt payment only. **WM. RICHARDSON.**
April 18.

TO RENT,

AND possession given immediately that commodious House in Orange Street, lately occupied by Mr. John MacAuliffe. For terms apply to
WM. HATTRIDGE.
Feb. 21.

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to leave the state for a few weeks, he has left his business as respects Books and Accounts in charge of Peter Maxwell, Esq. for adjustment, at the counting-house adjoining my dwelling house.
GEORGE CAMERON.
April 11. 11.

TAKEN UP, and now in my possession, an African man, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, spare made, has on a pair of plain blue trousers, a blanket, & common blue negro cap; he can scarcely be understood, from which I infer that he has been but a short time in this country; he says his name is **WILL,** that his masters name is **Pee,** (being now dead,) by signs he conveys the idea his master planted cotton and corn, and that he had a cotton machine. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove his property and take him away, reasons to be assigned to the owner, why the subscriber has not committed the said negro to jail.
JACOB LEONARD.
Brunswick County, January 17. 11.

RUN-AWAY a Mulatto Boy named **GEORGE,** belonging to the subscriber—As it is probable that he is gone to Wilmington, N. C. and committed to jail, all masters of vessels and other persons are cautioned, at the peril of the law, which shall be strictly enforced against them, not to harbour or carry him away. Any person who shall deliver the said boy to Messrs. John Mitchell, at Wilmington, or Duncan McRae of Fayetteville, shall be entitled to a handsome reward.
WILLIAM DUFFY.
Chatham Court-House.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber on the 11th March 1809, on the Sound near Wilmington, N. C. and committed to jail, a Molatto fellow who says his name is **RAVIS,** and belongs to Mr. John Jeffrey, Union county, S. C. on Gilkings Creek. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
THOMAS JENNINGS.
March 7. 11.

From the Boston Centinel
THE ANALYSIS
Of our Public Diplomatic Dispatches.
No. XI.

The first and the most natural inquiry is, why this important letter was suppressed—it contains no secrets—nothing of a confidential nature—no proposals which the state of our negotiation required to be concealed. On the most careful perusal of it, we can discern no possible motive for withholding it from the public eye, except this, that it contains irrefragable proofs of the insincerity and hypocrisy with which the negotiation with Great-Britain was conducted; it furnishes, also, conclusive evidence of the unfairness with which former negotiations had been conducted, and the well-founded jealousy of the British government, lest the same system of misrepresentation should be again pursued.

This letter of September 23d, 1805, from Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinckney, covered the letter of the same date from that minister, which has been published, and was intended to prevent a repetition of that course of misrepresentation which had been adopted on former occasions.

As the author of the Analysis could only judge from the documents which the government had seen fit to publish, he was left to conjecture from the force of his own reasoning, the nature of the real communications which were suppressed, and the following charges, made by him, are now unequivocally established.

First. That the documents published, were imperfect fragments of the true state of the negotiation, and probably gave the fairest side of it. This letter of Mr. Canning supports this charge.

Secondly. That Mr. Pinckney was never authorised to propose to Great-Britain, the repeal of the embargo unconditionally, as the consideration for the rescinding the Orders in Council. The author of the Analysis stated expressly in his sixth number, that Mr. Pinckney was only authorised "to encourage the expectation, that the President would, within a reasonable time, give effect to the authority vested in him, as to the suspension of the embargo."

Mr. Canning now tells Mr. Pinckney that he never did state that he was authorised, but impliedly admitted that he was not, and simply proposed as "of himself, that if Great-Britain would repeal the Orders, the President might repeal the embargo."

Mr. Pinckney was invited to correct this statement, if not true; but as he has not done it, we must presume the British minister to be correct, especially as our government suppressed this letter of Mr. Canning.

Thirdly. This letter proves that if Great-Britain had acceded to Mr. Pinckney's offer the government of the United States was at liberty while Great-Britain would have been bound. It would have been in the power of Mr. Jefferson, after Great-Britain had humbled herself by repealing her Orders, to have refused to agree to the unauthorized promises of his minister, as he had done in the case of the British treaty, and to have represented that his wise and strong measures had brought her to his feet.

Great-Britain perceived the perfidy, and escaped the snare which an unprincipled and intriguing policy had prepared for her.

Fourthly. This letter proves to what a state of degradation the false and insincere conduct of our cabinet has reduced our nation—that foreign governments can no longer trust the declarations or verbal assurances of our ministers.

Though Mr. Canning acquits Mr. Pinckney personally of having been instrumental in the gross misrepresentations of former discussions, yet he does it by transferring the charge to our own cabinet.

Yet these are the men who talk of the unjust and dishonorable views of Great-Britain, and of her refusal to treat with us on any equitable terms.

From the whole of this important letter, which we conjure our fellow-citizens to examine with attention, it is proved, that Mr. Jefferson never did as he has stated, offer to Great-Britain to repeal the embargo if she would rescind her Orders—that he always left himself a loop hole from which he might, as in a former case, escape, and that this want of positive assurance was a conclusive point with Great-Britain in refusing to listen to the terms.

A SILVER SPOON,

Found between the Brick house and Judge Moore's plantation. The owner by proving property, paying for the advertisement and giving a small gratuity to the finder, may have it by applying at this office.
May 8. 11.

From the (Washington) Monitor.

The world's great jubilee is at length arrived, when the hearts of suffering people will be glad by the certain prospects of peace. Old England and America are once more united, and likely to be settled in the solid basis of friendship for ages and for generations to come. And what is to prevent it? Nothing in the consideration of human events, for all things necessary are anticipated. It is their interest to be united and whenever interest is the cement between nation and nation, or man with man, the connexion will be lasting. "Mentor" has been held up as a partizan; an enemy to the liberties of America; a tool of the present administration, and an avowed agent of France. These conjectures are formed in the wild fancy of imagination, while the passions were inflamed and prejudice presided. Facts prove otherwise, and that he is a real American, an old patriot, and under the influence of no man or set of men. It is true he has long known the virtues of a WASHINGTON and an ADAMS, a JEFFERSON and a MADISON, but he is not personally acquainted with either. He never ate at their tables, or solicited office or emolument. He stands erect. A firm patriot, guided purely from principle and the love of country. He hails with heart felt satisfaction the late propitious events, as lastingly favorable to that country which gave him birth, and to the permanent felicity of the world at large. And why? Because, at this great event two of the most potent powers on earth are brought into union, and thereby the peace and happiness of the world will speedily be settled on sure and lasting foundations. America and England united in reciprocal interest must give peace to the world for all the powers upon the earth will not be able to interrupt their harmony or annoy their intercourse. If they become *bona fides*, and essentially united in the bonds of friendship, as it is their interest so to do; what can France with all her inland gigantic power; Russia, or the feeble nations of Europe, do? Why, nothing. And if these two united powers, England and the United States, are disposed to aid the oppressed people of South America, to break off their chains and to cast off their task-masters, and become a free and independent nation, who now is to prevent? They possess the omnipotence in spite of all the stratagems of the intriguing Napoleon.

Shallow pated politicians often judge from their own narrow minds, and self interested motives, and in a lump, condemn both men and measures, but the steps pursued by the government of the United States, under Providence, have been the efficient means of bringing about the present happy change.—Those vultures who live by prey, by carnage and by death, will endeavor to keep up the war whoop; for so soon as *parry spirit* receives its death wound, their consequence is gone and their interest is destroyed. No wonder then, under their various specious pretences, they still show the spirit of faction and try to divide the people of America by a wrong construction of events as relating to their government. But every good citizen will now let the nick names of federal and democrat descend peaceably to the tomb, on the eventual circumstance that have restored harmony betwixt England and America; and of course, also will be obliterated the odious appellation of whig and tory. We are now all Englishmen; all Americans; we have made friends upon honorable principles and to the mutual interest and happiness of both countries. May the ties be lasting; lasting, I pray, as the existence of the world, and as the sun in his meridian splendor. May they who attempt to destroy the union, fostered by heaven, be considered as they really ought, by all good men, as the only enemies to their country, and the liberties and happiness of their fellow beings, in all quarters of the globe where freedom is acknowledged to have an existence. The grand secret then, for both nations to continue in lasting harmony is to form commercial treaties and regulations, on the broad basis of equity and reciprocity, and, in no one instance ever to interfere with the government or internal concerns of the other.

MENTOR.

A Democratic Volunteer caught!!

The following incident, to which dozens were eye-witnesses, occurred during the last week on the Oswegatchie road. Mr. C—n of Rutland, who was travelling with his sleigh and horses towards Ogdensburgh on his lawful business, supposing that in a land of liberty, every citizen enjoyed the privilege of pursuing his ordinary avocations without interruption or disturbance, and in what manner he deemed best, arrived at the place where the brave volunteer militia under the command of Capt. Asa Harris, and "my brother" Dr. and deputy collector, Isaiah Massey, are stationed. His sleigh was covered with a blanket, nailed down around the box, under which two empty casks were placed. On coming up to the militia, Dr. Massey stopped him, and Mr. Sergeant, Timothy Tomlin, who bravely volunteered his services in the work of plunder, eager to search the sleigh, and no doubt expected